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Forty-ninth session
Item 96 of the provisional agenda*

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and invited the States referred to in article 17 of the Convention to sign and ratify it without delay. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at future sessions. In response to that request, reports on the status of the Convention have been submitted to the Assembly annually since its twenty-first session, in 1966.

2. In its resolution 47/78 of 16 December 1992, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (A/47/425); reaffirmed once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions were necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; requested the States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with resolution 2106 A (XX).

3. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was opened for signature in New York on 7 March 1966. It

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* A/49/150.

entered into force on 4 January 1969, on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification, as provided for in article 19 of the Convention.

4. As at 31 August 1994, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 139 States parties, and 6 other States parties had signed but not yet ratified it. The list of States that had signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention, as well as the dates of their signatures, ratifications, accessions or successions is contained in the annex to the present report.

5. As at the same date, 20 of the States parties to the Convention, namely, Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sweden, Ukraine and Uruguay, had made the declaration provided for under article 14 of the Convention, recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within their jurisdiction claiming to be victims of violation by those States parties of any of the rights set forth in the Convention. The provisions of article 14 entered into force on 3 December 1982 in accordance with paragraph 9 of that article.

6. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination normally holds two regular sessions annually of three weeks' duration each. In accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Committee is to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to the General Assembly. The report to be submitted to the Assembly at its present session (A/49/18) covers the activities of the Committee at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions.

ANNEX

A. States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (139) as at 31 August 1994

State party	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession	Entry into force
Afghanistan	6 July 1983 a/	5 August 1983
Albania	11 May 1994 a/	10 June 1994
Algeria	14 February 1972	15 March 1972
Antigua and Barbuda	25 October 1988 b/	25 October 1988 b/
Argentina	2 October 1968	4 January 1969
Armenia	23 June 1993 a/	23 July 1993
Australia	30 September 1975	30 October 1975
Austria	9 May 1972	8 June 1972
Bahamas	5 August 1975 b/	5 August 1975 b/
Bahrain	27 March 1990 a/	26 April 1990
Bangladesh	11 June 1979 a/	11 July 1979
Barbados	8 November 1972 a/	8 December 1972
Belarus	8 April 1969	8 May 1969
Belgium	7 August 1975	6 September 1975
Bolivia	22 September 1970	22 October 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 July 1993 b/	16 July 1993
Botswana	20 February 1974 a/	22 March 1974
Brazil	27 March 1968	4 January 1969
Bulgaria	8 August 1966	4 January 1969
Burkina Faso	18 July 1974 a/	17 August 1974

State party	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession	Entry into force
Burundi	27 October 1977	26 November 1977
Cambodia	28 November 1983	28 December 1983
Cameroon	24 June 1971	24 July 1971
Canada	14 October 1970	15 November 1970
Cape Verde	3 October 1979 a/	2 November 1979
Central African Republic	16 March 1971	15 April 1971
Chad	17 August 1977 a/	16 September 1977
Chile	20 October 1971	19 November 1971
China	29 December 1981 a/	28 January 1982
Colombia	2 September 1981	2 October 1981
Congo	11 July 1988 a/	10 August 1988
Costa Rica	16 January 1967	4 January 1969
Côte d'Ivoire	4 January 1973 a/	3 February 1973
Croatia	12 October 1992 b/	8 October 1991
Cuba	15 February 1972	16 March 1972
Cyprus	21 April 1967	4 January 1969
Czech Republic	22 February 1993 b/	1 January 1993
Denmark	9 December 1971	8 January 1972
Dominican Republic	25 May 1983 a/	24 June 1983
Ecuador	22 September 1966 a/	4 January 1969
Egypt	1 May 1967	4 January 1969
El Salvador	30 November 1979 a/	30 December 1979
Estonia	21 October 1991 a/	20 November 1991
Ethiopia	23 June 1976 a/	23 July 1976

State party	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession	Entry into force
Fiji	11 January 1973 b/	11 January 1973 b/
Finland	14 July 1970	13 August 1970
France	28 July 1971 a/	27 August 1971
Gabon	29 February 1980	30 March 1980
Gambia	29 December 1978 a/	28 January 1979
Germany	16 May 1969	15 June 1969
Ghana	8 September 1966	4 January 1969
Greece	18 June 1970	18 July 1970
Guatemala	18 January 1983	17 February 1983
Guinea	14 March 1977	13 April 1977
Guyana	15 February 1977	17 March 1977
Haiti	19 December 1972	18 January 1973
Holy See	1 May 1969	31 May 1969
Hungary	1 May 1967	4 January 1969
Iceland	13 March 1967	4 January 1969
India	3 December 1968	4 January 1969
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	29 August 1968	4 January 1969
Iraq	14 January 1970	13 February 1970
Israel	3 January 1979	2 February 1979
Italy	5 January 1976	4 February 1976
Jamaica	4 June 1971	4 July 1971
Jordan	30 May 1974 a/	29 June 1974
Kuwait	15 October 1968 a/	4 January 1969

State party	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession	Entry into force
Lao People's Democratic Republic	22 February 1974 a/	24 March 1974
Latvia	14 April 1992 a/	14 May 1992
Lebanon	12 November 1971 a/	12 December 1971
Lesotho	4 November 1971 a/	4 December 1971
Liberia	5 November 1976 a/	5 December 1976
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 July 1968 a/	4 January 1969
Luxembourg	1 May 1978	31 May 1978
Madagascar	7 February 1969	9 March 1969
Maldives	24 April 1984 a/	24 May 1984
Mali	16 July 1974 a/	15 August 1974
Malta	27 May 1971	26 June 1971
Mauritania	13 December 1988	12 January 1989
Mauritius	30 May 1972 a/	29 June 1972
Mexico	20 February 1975	22 March 1975
Moldova	26 January 1993 a/	25 February 1993
Mongolia	6 August 1969	5 September 1969
Morocco	18 December 1970	17 January 1971
Mozambique	18 April 1983 a/	18 May 1983
Namibia	11 November 1982 a/	11 December 1982
Nepal	30 January 1971 a/	1 March 1971
Netherlands	10 December 1971	9 January 1972
New Zealand	22 November 1972	22 December 1972
Nicaragua	15 February 1978 a/	17 March 1978
Niger	27 April 1967	4 January 1969

State party	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession	Entry into force
Nigeria	16 October 1967 a/	4 January 1969
Norway	6 August 1970	5 September 1970
Pakistan	21 September 1966	4 January 1969
Panama	16 August 1967	4 January 1969
Papua New Guinea	27 January 1982 a/	26 February 1982
Peru	29 September 1971	29 October 1971
Philippines	15 September 1967	4 January 1969
Poland	5 December 1968	4 January 1969
Portugal	24 August 1982 a/	23 September 1982
Qatar	22 July 1976 a/	21 August 1976
Republic of Korea	5 December 1978 a/	4 January 1979
Romania	15 September 1970 a/	15 October 1970
Russian Federation	4 February 1969	6 March 1969
Rwanda	16 April 1975 a/	16 May 1975
Saint Lucia	14 February 1990 b/	14 February 1990 b/
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9 November 1981 a/	9 December 1981
Senegal	19 April 1972	19 May 1972
Seychelles	7 March 1978 a/	6 April 1978
Sierra Leone	2 August 1967	4 January 1969
Slovakia	28 May 1993 b/	1 January 1993
Slovenia	6 July 1992 b/	6 July 1992
Solomon Islands	17 March 1982 b/	17 March 1982 b/
Somalia	26 August 1975	25 September 1975
Spain	13 September 1968 a/	4 January 1969

State party	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession	Entry into force
Sri Lanka	18 February 1982 a/	20 March 1982
Sudan	21 March 1977 a/	20 April 1977
Suriname	15 March 1984 b/	15 March 1984 b/
Swaziland	7 April 1969 a/	7 May 1969
Sweden	6 December 1971	5 January 1972
Syrian Arab Republic	21 April 1969 a/	21 May 1969
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18 January 1994 b/	17 September 1991
Togo	1 September 1972 a/	1 October 1972
Tonga	16 February 1972 a/	17 March 1972
Trinidad and Tobago	4 October 1973	3 November 1973
Tunisia	13 January 1967	4 January 1969
Uganda	21 November 1980 a/	21 December 1980
Ukraine	7 March 1969	6 April 1969
United Arab Emirates	20 June 1974 a/	20 July 1974
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 March 1969	6 April 1969
United Republic of Tanzania	27 October 1972 a/	26 November 1972
Uruguay	30 August 1968	4 January 1969
Venezuela	10 October 1967	4 January 1969
Viet Nam	9 June 1982 a/	9 July 1982
Yemen	18 October 1972 a/	17 November 1972
Yugoslavia	2 October 1967	4 January 1969
Zaire	21 April 1976 a/	21 May 1976

State party	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession	Entry into force
Zambia	4 February 1972	5 March 1972
Zimbabwe	13 May 1991 a/	12 June 1991

B. States parties that have made the declaration under article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention

State party	Date of deposit of the declaration	Effective date
Algeria	12 September 1989	12 September 1989
Australia	28 January 1993	28 January 1993
Bulgaria	12 May 1993	12 May 1993
Chile	18 May 1994	18 May 1994
Costa Rica	8 January 1974	8 January 1974
Cyprus	30 December 1993	30 December 1993
Denmark	11 October 1985	11 October 1985
Ecuador	18 March 1977	18 March 1977
France	16 August 1982	16 August 1982
Hungary	13 September 1990	13 September 199
Iceland	10 August 1981	10 August 1981
Italy	5 May 1978	5 May 1978
Netherlands	10 December 1971	9 January 1972
Norway	23 January 1976	23 January 1976
Peru	27 November 1984	27 November 1984
Russian Federation	1 October 1991	1 October 1991
Senegal	3 December 1982	3 December 1982
Sweden	6 December 1971	5 January 1972

State [illegible]ty	Date of deposit of the declaration	Effective date
Ukraine	28 July 1992	28 July 1992
Uruguay	11 September 1972	11 September 1972

Notes

a/ Accession.

b/ Date of receipt of notification of succession.

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ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/89 of 20 December 1993, requested the Secretary-General to provide it with a report on the status and implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. A list of the 99 States that have ratified or acceded to the Convention as at 21 August 1994 is contained in the annex.

2. The Group of Three established under article IX of the Convention held its fifteenth session from 25 to 29 January 1993. Its report was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-ninth session in document E/CN.4/1993/54.

3. In accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/10 of 22 February 1991, in which the Commission decided that the Group of Three should meet every two years rather than annually to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention, the Group of Three did not meet in 1994.

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* A/49/150.

ANNEX

List of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid as at 31 August 1994

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan		6 July 1983 a/
Algeria	23 January 1974	26 May 1982
Antigua and Barbuda		7 October 1982 a/
Argentina	6 June 1975	7 November 1985
Armenia		23 June 1993
Bahamas		31 March 1981 a/
Bahrain		27 March 1990 a/
Bangladesh		5 February 1985 a/
Barbados		7 February 1979 a/
Belarus	4 March 1974	2 December 1975
Benin	7 October 1974	30 December 1974
Bolivia		6 October 1993 b/
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 September 1993 b/
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burkina Faso	3 February 1976	24 October 1978
Burundi		12 July 1978 a/
Cambodia		28 July 1981 a/
Cameroon		1 November 1976 a/
Cape Verde		12 June 1979 a/
Central African Republic		8 May 1981 a/
Chad	23 October 1974	23 October 1974
China		18 April 1983 a/
Colombia		23 May 1988 a/
Congo		5 October 1983 a/
Costa Rica		15 October 1986 a/
Croatia		12 October 1992 b/
Cuba		1 February 1977 a/
Czech Republic		22 February 1993 b/
Ecuador	12 March 1975	12 May 1975
Egypt		13 June 1977 a/
El Salvador		30 November 1979 a/
Estonia		21 October 1991 a/
Ethiopia		19 September 1978 a/
Gabon		29 February 1980 a/
Gambia		29 December 1978 a/
Ghana		1 August 1978 a/
Guinea	1 March 1974	3 March 1975
Guyana		30 September 1977 a/
Haiti		19 December 1977 a/

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Hungary	26 April 1974	20 June 1974
India		22 September 1977 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		18 April 1985 a/
Iraq	1 July 1975	9 July 1975
Jamaica	30 March 1976	18 February 1977
Jordan	5 June 1974	1 July 1992
Kenya	2 October 1974	
Kuwait		23 February 1977 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		5 October 1981 a/
Latvia		14 April 1992 a/
Lesotho		4 November 1983 a/
Liberia		5 November 1976 a/
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		8 July 1976 a/
Madagascar		26 May 1977 a/
Maldives		24 April 1984 a/
Mali		19 August 1977 a/
Mauritania		13 December 1988 a/
Mexico		4 March 1980 a/
Mongolia	17 May 1974	8 August 1975
Mozambique		18 April 1983 a/
Namibia		11 November 1982 a/
Nepal		12 July 1977 a/
Nicaragua		28 March 1980 a/
Niger		28 June 1978 a/
Nigeria	26 June 1974	31 March 1977
Oman	3 April 1974	22 August 1991
Panama	7 May 1976	16 March 1977
Pakistan		27 February 1986 a/
Peru		1 November 1978 a/
Philippines	2 May 1974	26 January 1978
Poland	7 June 1974	15 March 1976
Qatar	18 March 1975	19 March 1975
Romania	6 September 1974	15 August 1978
Russian Federation	12 February 1974	26 November 1975
Rwanda	15 October 1974	23 January 1981
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 November 1981 a/
Sao Tome and Principe		5 October 1979 a/
Senegal		18 February 1977 a/
Seychelles		13 February 1978 a/
Slovakia		28 May 1993 b/
Slovenia		6 July 1992 b/
Somalia	2 August 1974	28 January 1975
Sri Lanka		18 February 1982 a/
Sudan	10 October 1974	21 March 1977

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession
Suriname		3 June 1980 a/
Syrian Arab Republic	17 January 1974	18 June 1976
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 January 1994 b/
Togo		24 May 1984 a/
Trinidad and Tobago	7 April 1975	29 October 1979
Tunisia		21 January 1977 a/
Uganda	11 March 1975	10 June 1986
Ukraine	20 February 1974	10 November 1975
United Arab Emirates	9 September 1975	15 October 1975
United Republic of Tanzania		11 June 1976 a/
Venezuela		28 January 1983 a/
Viet Nam		9 June 1981 a/
Yemen		17 August 1987 a/
Yugoslavia	17 October 1974	1 July 1975
Zaire		11 July 1978 a/
Zambia		14 February 1983 a/
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a/

a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority.

2. By its resolution 48/148 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention.

3. By its resolution 1994/17 of 25 February 1994, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; invited specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and to promoting understanding thereof; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its fifty-first session a report on the status of the Convention and on the efforts made by the Secretariat to promote it.

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* A/49/150.

4. As at 31 August 1994, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families had been ratified by Morocco, acceded to by Egypt and signed by Chile, Mexico and the Philippines.

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HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Staff training

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In part VIII, paragraph VIII.8, of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/7), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions made the following observations on the proposed programme budget submission on training within the budget of the Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM) for the biennium 1994-1995 as contained in the proposed programme budget for that biennium (A/48/6 (sect. 25C)):

> "The Advisory Committee has consistently recognized the importance of training. That being said, however, the Committee regrets that the presentation of the proposed training programmes was not more comprehensive. In particular, the Committee, noting for example that provision will continue to be made under peace-keeping budgets and other extrabudgetary sources for highly specialized training in some areas (see para. 25C.54 of the proposed programme budget), believes that an indication should have been given of the totality of resources to be devoted to training together with a breakdown of the means of financing. Although an attempt is made in paragraph 25C.58 of the proposed programme budget to provide a breakdown of the total estimated requirements according to broad categories of training (e.g., technical innovations/electronic-data-processing training, supervision and management training, upgrading of substantive skills, etc.), the Committee believes a more exhaustive breakdown should be provided. It is also unclear to the Committee whether the activities enumerated in paragraph 25C.54 of the proposed programme budget represent a programme that has been prepared on the basis of priorities and, if so, what those are."

2. In paragraph VIII.9 of the same report, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General submit a comprehensive report to the Advisory Committee addressing the above-mentioned concerns. Accordingly, the present report has been prepared, and it addresses the following issues raised by the Advisory Committee:

(a) How priorities for training are established and what those priorities are;

(b) The totality of resources to be devoted to the delivery of training programmes, and a breakdown of the means of financing;

(c) A more detailed description of training programmes within each of the categories presented in the proposed programme budget.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING PRIORITIES

3. The Organization's training programme priorities are set on the basis of:

(a) Organizational mandates as set by the General Assembly;

(b) Priorities and decisions of the Secretary-General (e.g., the report of the Secretary-General on training programmes (A/C.5/47/9));

(c) The current medium-term plan and programme budget;

(d) Job requirements classified according to established norms of the common system and the needs of the Organization;

(e) Policies and recommendations of various training advisory bodies;

(f) Administrative and managerial policies and directives;

(g) Work programmes, and resulting training needs, of specific departments and offices.

4. Within this framework, the 1994-1995 training activities described in the present report are designed to achieve the following Organization-wide objectives:

(a) Strengthening the managerial capacity of staff of the Organization. In addition to training in supervisory and management competencies, given resolution 48/218 A, of 23 December 1993, a specific element of this programme will be to deliver the necessary training for all staff involved in the implementation of the proposed accountability system and, specifically, to ensure that staff are ready to implement the objective-driven performance appraisal system, which is to become operational on 1 January 1995. This is the first priority at the present time;

(b) Strengthening the capacity of the Organization to field competent and efficient administrative staff at Headquarters and other established duty stations and for peace-keeping missions, by developing a cadre of well-trained staff, prepared to take up assignments in personnel, finance and logistics management and to lead others in a variety of administrative activities and environments;

(c) Ensuring that the skills and qualifications that formed the basis for recruitment of staff for specific jobs remain up to date and relevant to the work at hand. The purpose here is to enable staff to respond effectively to new challenges in their jobs and to permit the Organization flexibility of assignment of staff to priority areas of activity as required;

(d) Ensuring that the staff of the Organization has the skills to take advantage of the major investments of the Organization in technological innovation in the areas of office automation, telecommunications and data processing; and

(e) Maintaining access to linguistic training in the six official languages, as appropriate by duty station, and enhancing the oral and written communications skills of staff.

5. In designing its training programmes and in setting priorities, the Training Service of OHRM conducts needs assessments in consultation with

departments and offices. The results are subsequently presented to the appropriate advisory or consultative bodies, e.g., the Technological Innovations Board, local technological innovation committees, the Management Advisory Group for management and supervision training, and joint staff-management training advisory committees at various duty stations. In addition, the recommendations of other bodies are taken into consideration, in particular, the inter-agency Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions and the International Civil Service Commission. After this process of consultations, specific training activities are designed, implemented and evaluated.

6. In practice, and until the 1994-1995 biennium, much of this consultative process was without practical effect given the very low level of funding of training activities in the United Nations, other than for language and data-processing training. (The one significant exception was the authorization to use the Trust Fund for Interest on Contributions to the United Nations Special Account in the biennium 1992-1993, about which more comments appear in paragraph 18 below. With the current biennium, and a major increase in training funds authorized by the General Assembly, the existing mechanism for consultation in determining training priorities is being exercised. The results of first quarter 1994 consultations have been most encouraging. Departments have responded eagerly to the initiative from the Training Service, allowing the training programme for the biennium to take solid shape.

III. RESOURCES FOR THE DELIVERY OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES

7. The resources requested for the delivery of training programmes in the Secretariat during the 1994-1995 biennium is US$ 14,033,400. A breakdown of this amount by broad categories of training is given below:

Type of training	Funding source a/	OHRM training	Offices/ departments	Total
			(United States dollars)	
A. Staff training				
Training and retraining	RB	999 600	582 700	1 582 300
Other specialized training	RB	187 900	151 000	338 900
Technological innovations/ electronic data-processing	RB	2 354 900	112 100	2 467 000
Supervision and management	RB	1 551 900	37 800	1 589 700
Sabbatical studies leave	RB	383 700		383 700
Language training	RB	2 458 300	2 174 900	4 633 200
Upgrading of substantive knowledge	RB	1 590 400		1 590 400
Peace-keeping training	XB	280 000		280 000
Subtotals		9 806 700	3 058 500	12 865 200
B. Special projects				
Department of Public Information, third world journalists/broadcasters	RB		68 200	68 200
Pre-recruitment interpreters/translators	RB		876 000	876 000
Department of Peace-keeping Operations, training for military/civilian police	XB		200 000	200 000
French language support programme	XB	24 000		24 000
Subtotals		24 000	1 144 200	1 168 200
Totals		9 830 700	4 202 700	14 033 400

a/ RB = regular budget.

b/ XB = extrabudgetary resources.

8. Of the $14,033,400 total, OHRM received $9,830,700 for development and delivery of global training programmes. The balance, $4,202,700, has been allotted to departments and offices for the implementation of special training activities linked to local office technology and language training programmes, as well as delivery of programmes for developing country broadcasters and journalists, pre-recruitment training in Africa for French and English interpreters and translators and military and civilian police personnel serving peace-keeping missions. A table with more details on the breakdown of funds dedicated to training by office/department and type of programme is included in annex I to the present report.

9. In order to facilitate the continuing successful implementation of the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), $2,927,400 was requested in the revised budget estimates for the IMIS project included in the sixth progress report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/AC.5/48/12/Add.1 of 21 June 1994). These funds will be used to provide training to the administrative staff involved in the design, development and implementation of the IMIS project. Since these training activities are not part of the Organization's regular training programmes and are of a non-recurrent nature, the funding is not included in the above table.

10. In addition to resources earmarked under the broad categories of training estimated at $9,830,700, which includes $280,000 authorized by the General Assembly under the Support Account for peace-keeping operations and $24,000 to be funded from trust funds, resources in the amount of $3,956,700 have been appropriated for the Training Service in OHRM for the administration of the Office's training programmes world wide, nearly the same level as the 1992-1993 biennium budget. The total resources thus available for the global training programme administered by the Office are estimated at $13,787,400. During the 1994-1995 biennium, efforts will be made through redeployment of funds made available to the Office to cover any additional training activity emanating from the introduction of new human resources management systems, i.e., management accountability and responsibility. The description of specific training programmes, basic objectives and activities envisaged are presented below and are summarized in annex II to the present report.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING PROGRAMMES

11. In line with the request of the Advisory Committee, a description of specific training programmes developed and implemented by OHRM included in paragraph 25C.58 of the proposed programme budget, as well as the sources of funding, is presented in this section. The delivery of these programmes is under the responsibility of the Training Service of OHRM. A summary table of the programmes is presented in annex II.

12. Although the activities described here are the same as those included in the programme budget previously submitted, they have been regrouped according to global categories of similar training or subject areas. The heading "Training and retraining", which was to be an activity rather than a category, has been deleted and the training activities distributed into other areas. Because of its relevance, "United Nations administration training" is also included as a

new category. Training activities under peace-keeping have also been placed under "Other specialized training". The relocation of activities was done with its corresponding funding; therefore, the subtotals of funds per area reflect those changes, but the total of resources required for its implementation remain at the same level as requested. The programmes have been grouped in the following functional categories:

(a) Training in supervision and management;

(b) United Nations administration training;

(c) Technological innovations and electronic-data-processing (EDP) training;

(d) Upgrading substantive knowledge and skills of staff;

(e) Language and communications training;

(f) Other specialized training.

A. Training in supervision and management

Total funds: $1,888,100

($1,788,900, regular budget; $99,200, Support Account)

1. Comprehensive Management Development Programme

(a) Objective

13. The overall objective is to strengthen the managerial capacity of the Organization, to support an enhanced system of accountability and responsibility and to build a stronger administrative capacity in the Organization in order to enhance the efficiency. This objective is strengthened and supported by resolution 48/218 A, in which, under section I.E, paragraph 5, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a system of accountability and responsibility for programme delivery, which should include performance indicators, a mechanism for ensuring the accountability of programme managers for effective personnel and financial management, performance appraisal techniques for all officials, and effective training of staff in financial and management responsibilities.

(b) Activities

14. The Comprehensive Management Development Programme was launched in 1993 with the support of extrabudgetary resources. This early support made it possible to implement the core activities of the programme, to test a number of them and to lay the necessary groundwork for its institutionalization and further development. In order to ensure the lasting effect of this programme, it will be made mandatory for staff in supervisory and managerial positions.

15. Delivered in the form of self-contained modules, the programme covers a broad scope of essential areas for management, such as management of work, people, information, and technology. By July 1994, the following had participated in the first level of training: the Departments of Peace-keeping Operations, Humanitarian Affairs, Political Affairs, Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis and Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Offices of Conference and Support Services and Human Resources Management, the five Regional Commissions, and the offices at Nairobi and Geneva. It is envisaged that by the end of 1994, all under-secretaries-general and other top officials of the Organization from offices and departments Secretariat-wide will have participated in the senior-level modules of the management seminars.

16. It is also intended that this training programme will be integrated into personnel actions, including promotion, appointment and assignment.

17. Included in the Comprehensive Management Development Programme is an orientation programme already in place at Headquarters, for newly appointed staff. It is intended that the programme will be made available to staff joining the Organization at duty stations away from Headquarters by the end of the biennium. Materials for orientation have been developed for distribution and use at Headquarters and other duty stations. It is intended to share this orientation material with other United Nations organizations on a cost-sharing basis. In addition, support materials for office skills training for newly recruited secretarial and clerical staff will be developed.

18. As indicated above, the development costs of the programme in the biennium 1992-1993 of $1,284,830 were covered by the Trust Fund for Interest on Contributions to the United Nations Special Account. Funding for the implementation of the programme in 1994-1995 will come from the regular budget.

2. Leadership and management for field operations

(a) Objective

19. In response to General Assembly resolution 47/71 of 14 December 1992 requesting consideration of a training programme for key personnel of peace-keeping operations with a view to creating a pool of trained personnel with knowledge of the United Nations system and its working procedures, a training module on leadership and management for field operations has been designed as a self-contained programme. Although the Comprehensive Management Development Programme addresses similar issues of management and supervisory training, both the target population and the issues relevant to mission assignment require specially tailored training for supervisors and managers in peace-keeping missions. Many Professionals are hired to serve on specific missions and will not have the opportunity to be trained at any regular duty station, and other regular staff members are newly assigned to perform administrative tasks in the mission.

(b) Activities

20. Leadership and management training for field operations will cover management issues relevant to missions, including problem-solving/decision-making skills, strategic planning, United Nations personnel, financial and general services policies and procedures, command structure (civilian/police/military), security issues, planning and logistical considerations in setting-up and managing a mission, team building, leadership and people management skills, staff-management relations, gender issues and managing locally recruited personnel. The training will be based on case-studies, simulations and group problem-solving exercises. The programme will be mandatory for all staff in supervisory positions in the mission.

3. Training in performance appraisal at all duty stations

(a) Objective

21. The overall objective is to provide managers and supervisors with the necessary tools and skills to perform proper appraisal of staff in accordance with the new objective-driven performance appraisal system, to be introduced in 1995. The new performance appraisal system, in development within the common system and the Secretariat for the past 18 months, is also in accordance with resolution 48/218 A, section I.E, subparagraphs 5 (a) and (c) in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in the system of accountability and responsibility the establishment of clear responsibility for programme delivery, including performance indicators as a measure of quality control; and performance evaluation for all officials, including senior officials, with objectives and performance indicators. The proposed training in the new performance appraisal system is closely related to management training. Since the new performance appraisal system is fundamentally different in its approach from the current one, training is a prerequisite for its implementation and must be launched immediately. Accordingly, the minimum start-up cost of $237,000 has been earmarked for this training. The report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly at its current session, presenting a strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization, will contain additional information on the new performance appraisal system being introduced in the Secretariat, including resource requirements. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the recommendation of the Joint Inspection Unit 1/ which stresses that large-scale training accompanied by appropriate levels of funding will be critical to the successful implementation of the new system and cautions against hasty implementation without adequate resources.

(b) Activities

22. The following will be made available to Secretariat staff in managerial or supervisory positions at all duty stations:

(a) Training of managers in preparing performance agreements, setting objectives, establishing performance indicators and linking overall objectives to individual performance objectives;

(b) Training of selected staff in supervisory positions in setting individual performance objectives, providing feedback and evaluating staff against established performance criteria;

(c) A training manual and other materials;

(d) Large-scale briefing of staff on the functioning of the new system.

B. Development of United Nations administrative cadres

Total funds: $472,300, regular budget

(a) Objective

23. The overall objective is to create a cadre of competent administrative staff in order to strengthen the Organization's administrative capacity and to meet its changing and ever-expanding needs for skilled administrators in finance, personnel, procurement, logistics and other related functions. In addition to the demand for trained administrative staff at established duty stations, the increased number of operational missions being undertaken by the Organization has generated an urgent need for the redeployment of administrative staff to the field. This programme will increase the number of staff trained in administrative functions. Furthermore, this objective is in accordance with resolution 48/218 A, section I.E, paragraph 5 (d), in which the General Assembly called for effective training of staff in financial and management responsibilities.

(b) Activities

24. Under this programme, included in the Comprehensive Management Development Programme, training will be offered in all duty stations in the following priority areas:

(a) Personnel functions;

(b) Accounting and related fields, payroll, auditing;

(c) Purchase/procurement administration;

(d) Travel/visa, transportation and shipping services;

(e) Classification and salary survey methodology.

25. Special efforts will be made to upgrade the skills of General Service staff performing administrative functions. Approximately two thirds of United Nations staff are in the General Service and related categories, and a very large proportion of them perform essential functions in administration. Training to raise the skills of these staff is thus necessary for the efficient and effective working of the Organization. Owing to the high deployment rate of staff to missions, there is now a pressing need both to raise the level of

skills of staff and to increase their numbers. In terms of substance, the modules for such training are under development.

26. In order to strengthen the decentralization of classification exercise and integrate classification into the new performance appraisal system, this training, to be delivered in the form of workshops, will provide a general introduction to the theory of job classification and salary survey methodology and its uses as a management tool within the context of overall personnel policy. The workshops will examine in detail the development and application of the common classification standards for General Service posts and guidelines for salary surveys in small- and medium-size duty stations, including missions. Participants will develop skills in drafting and evaluating post descriptions and will examine the interrelationship of posts within and among occupational groups and the development of a logical hierarchical office structure, as well as the ability to analyse relevant information gathered in salary surveys.

27. Funding for this activity will be provided from the regular budget. Participation costs of staff members from peace-keeping missions in this type of training will be covered by their respective missions.

C. Technological innovations and electronic-data-processing training

Total funds: $2,354,900, regular budget

(a) Objective

28. The overall objective is to improve the knowledge and skills of staff to enable them to access and use the technological resources of the Organization efficiently and effectively.

(b) Activities

29. During the current medium term, there has been and will continue to be a dramatic increase and upgrading in the computer equipment and telecommunications base of the Organization, for which basic training is required, as well as specialized training for staff who will provide support for the end users. The accessibility to such equipment and facilities is so extensive that it is envisaged that training will be held at a rate equivalent to one course per staff member in the biennium.

30. Further, in order to maximize the availability of training opportunities, it is proposed that, in addition to regular computer training facilities, properly equipped self-study centres be established at all duty stations. This will include the provision of computers, software, self-study equipment, documentation and help-desk facilities.

31. More specifically, this training will include the following:

(a) Basic training in standard United Nations software for new staff and for all staff in newly adopted software standards, e.g., word processing, database, spreadsheet, graphics, e-mail, DOS and Windows;

(b) Specialized training for: departmental EDP focal points; local area network administrators; group liaison officers; departmental and organizational applications developers; maintenance, support and training staff; and office unit heads with responsibilities in the management of computer resources;

(c) Training to support the ongoing use and maintenance of Organization-wide system applications.

D. Upgrading substantive knowledge and skills of staff

Total funds: $1,944,100, regular budget

1. Upgrading substantive knowledge

(a) Objective

32. The overall objective is to update the professional and technical knowledge of the staff and to provide them with the tools necessary to respond to new challenges and to perform diversified tasks efficiently and effectively, as required by the changing work programme of the Organization.

33. The average career span for the majority of the staff with the Organization is 25 years, and, until now, little support has been provided to them by the Organization to ensure that they possess the latest knowledge and techniques in their respective professional fields. Further, whereas staff in New York and, to a lesser degree, in Geneva and Vienna, have access to academic and training institutions, to professional associations and to other informal ways of remaining professionally up to date on their own initiative and at their own cost, this is not the case in most of the duty stations. Thus, over the years, there has been a crying need for a systematic, Organization-wide effort to provide training and retraining opportunities in areas other than management, technical innovation and languages.

34. Updating of professional substantive knowledge and skills requires substantial investment of financial resources and staff time. Requests from offices away from Headquarters involve costly and individualized arrangements. In 1994-1995, the Secretariat is making a beginning. Increased funding for substantive training and retraining will be required in the coming years.

(b) Activities

Special programmes for occupational groups

35. It is projected that, during the biennium, approximately 15 per cent of the staff in specialized professional areas such as sustainable development, international law, economics, statistics, demography and library science will participate in training activities specially designed for them. At the request of the Training Service of OHRM, departments and offices have conducted a needs analysis and formulated training plans on the basis of which programme activities are now being finalized for implementation in 1994 and 1995. These activities include training programmes such as: international migration and public policy, environmental economics and policy analysis, international trade statistics, concepts and methods of social analysis and social perspectives on development, and many others.

Sabbatical programme

36. This programme was initiated in 1989 in collaboration with the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) in order to encourage staff to maintain and enhance intellectual ability and conduct research in topics related to the major endeavours of the United Nations or to their own work. Through this programme, staff members will continue to be placed in academic institutions which are member organizations of ACUNS. The staff members will be selected on a Secretariat-wide competitive basis by the joint United Nations-ACUNS Selection Committee.

Training for newly recruited/promoted staff

37. Professional training for staff members promoted or recruited through the internal or national competitive examinations will be provided. This programme, implemented in close collaboration with the respective supervisors, will provide specialized United Nations-related substantive training to facilitate the smooth and rapid integration of such staff into the professional work and the United Nations environment.

2. Other substantive training, maintaining and upgrading skills

(a) Objective

38. This part of the training programme devoted to upgrading the professional skills of staff is department/office specific. It aims at honing and broadening existing skills in order to fill present and future gaps and to give the Organization the ability to respond effectively to new mandates and challenges. Activities under this area are also geared towards building a new capacity related to preventive diplomacy, peace-building and national reconstruction efforts. In this regard, in its resolution 47/120 of 18 December 1992, under section II, paragraph 2, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat for the collection of information and analysis to serve better the early-warning needs of the Organization and, to

that end, encouraged the Secretary-General to ensure that staff members received proper training in all aspects of preventive diplomacy, including the collection and analysis of information.

(b) Activities

Training in technological changes in translation, referencing and text processing

39. Over the coming biennium, translation will be converted to a computer-assisted system in which each translator will have a work station connected to a network giving access to word-processing electronic reference and terminology data banks and communications functions. A training curriculum, including electronic search skills and navigation within this electronic desktop, will be developed and launched. Over time, this is expected to streamline and speed up the process required for the translation of texts.

40. Personnel in the Office of Conference and Support Services text processing units will need specialized WordPerfect training focusing on formatting, graphics and desktop publishing skills. Further training for staff of that Office in electronic publishing and typography, optical disk access and usage, specialized conference-servicing applications, etc., will be required.

41. Aside from this end-user training, specialized training will be provided to focal points who support and maintain the system.

Training in translation/interpretation skills

42. Under this programme, interpreters and translators Secretariat-wide receiving specialized training and refresher courses in the working languages of the Organization either at the relevant duty station or at institutions in countries where these languages are native. This training activity allows them to undertake additional functions within their respective areas by acquiring or perfecting a third language from which to translate or interpret. By increasing in-house capability in passive languages, the Office of Conference and Support Services hopes to lessen its dependence on temporary assistance over time. This training also addresses the concern that the languages used by the United Nations interpreters and translators should keep pace with trends in countries where the language is spoken, particularly in those substantive areas, the focus of United Nations work, which are rapidly evolving.

Training in information gathering and analysis

43. Raw data from the numerous sources available to the United Nations is useful for decision-making and action only when interpreted and made relevant by skilled analysts. Reports need to transmit information quickly, accurately and in a format that is understandable system-wide. United Nations staff represent a wealth of skills, diverse disciplines and professional backgrounds. These skills need to be utilized to produce quality analysis of complex situations in a language that communicates beyond the particular discipline of the reporter. This programme is designed to provide staff with skills in gathering, analysing and communicating critical information.

Training in negotiation technique and conflict resolution

44. One of the central purposes of the United Nations is to bring opposing parties together to resolve political conflicts. In this programme, staff across occupational groups responsible for managing operations in the field as well as international meetings and conferences will be trained in conflict resolution and negotiation. The programme will raise participants' awareness about the causes and nature of disputes in a variety of situations, provide techniques for conflict resolution and incorporate training in the planning of strategies or measures to build confidence and to reduce the likelihood of conflicts. The programme is divided into a number of separate components dealing with different levels of conflict ranging from consensus-building at meetings to peace-building. As a priority, programmes will be geared to staff in political and legal areas. Relevant training will also be included for senior managers, within the Comprehensive Management Development Programme.

Participation in professional seminars and conferences on international law, preventive diplomacy and post-conflict nation-building

45. Selected staff members will participate in internationally organized workshops and seminars in areas related to planning of post-conflict peace-building and national reconstruction to acquire knowledge and skills particularly in areas such as international law, preventive diplomacy and peace-building, which are crucial to the implementation of the mandates of the Organization.

E. Language and communications training

Total funds: $2,576,300

($2,552,300, regular budget; $24,000, Trust Fund)

(a) Objectives

46. The main objective is to promote linguistic balance; to enable staff to achieve proficiency in additional official languages of the Organization; to develop in staff a working-level language competence in languages required for mission-specific or job-specific needs; and in other ways to promote the communications capabilities of staff through the written or oral word.

47. The objectives of this programme are set by General Assembly resolutions 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 and 43/224 D of 21 December 1988 calling for linguistic balance within the Secretariat. In paragraph 6 of resolution 38/32 E of 25 November 1983, the Assembly recommended training in report writing and preparing documentation for Secretariat-wide distribution to secure a consistent drafting standard and to improve drafting skills within the Secretariat. In its report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, the Committee on Conferences encouraged the Secretariat to strengthen the training programmes for those responsible for the preparation of parliamentary documentation. 2/

(b) Activities

Language Training Programme

48. The Language Training Programme of the Training Service has the central responsibility for providing language training courses in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. At Headquarters, approximately 7,000 participants attend language courses in a biennium. The Programme also has the central responsibility for the preparation, administration and evaluation of the language proficiency examination used within the United Nations system in order to determine eligibility for language allowances and accelerated increments. The United Nations language proficiency examination is the official test of a staff member's knowledge of a language.

49. Language training at duty stations away from Headquarters is supported through regular consultation, the coordination of policies, training missions and the provision of materials.

Communications/drafting training

50. Under this programme, the following training activities will continue to be implemented or will be launched:

(a) Drafting of parliamentary documentation. In cooperation with the Office of Conference and Support Services, this training will be given to staff assigned the responsibility of drafting parliamentary documentation. Workshops will cover staff members Secretariat-wide who will serve as report writing focal points for their departments to meet job-related needs for improved writing and oral communications skills;

(b) Developing and delivering workshops on drafting correspondence and reports in the working languages of the Organization for various levels and categories of staff;

(c) Developing and delivering job-related oral presentation skills training in the working languages.

Support materials and related activities for language and communications training

51. The language training programme requires the use of multimedia technology to teach the six official languages of the Secretariat using the most modern and effective methods for language training. For these reasons, language training video and audio tapes, computer software and related materials are purchased for use in the classrooms, language laboratories and for self-study. For mission assignments, multimedia language training material is required to train staff in the language of the mission area.

52. Funds from the regular budget will be used to cover full-time and part-time teachers. In addition, reimbursements are also made by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to cover the cost of the participation of their staff in the United Nations language training programme.

53. A review of the language training programmes was carried out in May 1994 by the Central Evaluation Unit of the then Office of Investigations and Inspections, now the Office of Internal Oversight Services. Taking into account the recommendations contained in a report by the Office of Investigations and Inspections, it has been decided to conduct a further evaluation of the language programme in 1995 in order to ensure that the programme is meeting the contemporary needs of the Organization.

F. Other specialized training

Total funds: $595,000

($414,200, regular budget; $180,800, Support Account)

54. Finally, information is provided below on key projected training activities meant to serve very specific and limited-scope training. The information will only be indicative of the types of training envisaged.

(a) Objective

55. The overall aim is to provide technical specialized training to specific groups of staff performing highly specialized support activities.

(b) Activities

Comprehensive training programme for security officers

56. United Nations personnel and property have become an increasing concern as unexpected critical situations arise. The provision of training to security staff is therefore crucial in order to keep them up to date in a systematic manner. For this reason, a comprehensive Secretariat-wide programme on all aspects of standard security operation procedures will be implemented, including: use of defensive weapons, basic protection techniques for important persons, crowd control techniques, crime/loss prevention and access control techniques, incident report writing, investigation techniques, management of potentially violent individuals, first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques and radio procedures.

Health-related training

57. Personnel officers, medical service personnel and staff counsellors will receive training on policy application and counselling on health-related issues in human resources management, such as stress management, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), alcohol/substance abuse. Workshops on cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid will be presented to cover staff members working night shifts in the printing shop, Security and Safety Service and Building Management.

Training in craft and technical fields

58. Staff in the General Service and related categories performing specialized or technical jobs will be provided the opportunity to acquire specialized training in the areas of media production, fire control, defensive driving, buildings management and printing.

Briefings on field missions

59. Briefings will be organized on conditions of work and life in field assignments. Introductory video tapes of the briefings will be produced to be used as part of the regular briefing programme in all duty stations.

Workshop on peace-keeping training

60. An increasing number of institutions and organizations in the world are developing training and information programmes on peace-keeping. A workshop is proposed where the top-level representatives of these institutions and recognized experts will come together to present their ongoing activities to enable the United Nations to take full advantage of their expertise. The workshop would establish a working arrangement for the United Nations to take advantage of the programmes developed by participating institutions to enable the staff to obtain the best possible training.

Security and crisis management training for mission personnel

61. The programme will be aimed at personnel in peace-keeping missions responsible for security and crisis management with the objective of developing professional and managerial skills in the administration of security operations. The programme will cover security-related matters including security management, the security plan, movement of staff, evacuation procedures, convoys, mine awareness, communications, security standard operating procedures, as well as negotiation and conflict resolution techniques. A train-the-trainer module will be included in the workshop.

Training on staff counselling and related issues for staff in the field

62. The programme is geared to staff members assigned to peace-keeping missions with the objective to assist them in their readiness to participate in such missions and to manage critical stress situations successfully. The aim is to make the participants more productive in their new environment by better preparing them for the lifestyle changes for mission life. This programme will be implemented through two activities: (a) the organization of a mission readiness seminar where information in the following areas will be provided: personal values and motivation for mission life, security awareness, stress management, medical and personal well-being; and (b) the provision of a mission readiness check-list covering personal and mission-related items.

63. The training referred to in paragraphs 56-59 will be supported from the regular budget, while that in paragraphs 60-62 will be covered under peace-keeping programme support funding.

Notes

1/ JIU/REP/5, recommendation 5.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 32 (A/48/32/Rev.2), para. 91.

ANNEX I

Totality of training resources for delivery of training programmes Secretariat-wide, 1994-1995

Offices and departments	Total amount allotted (United States dollars)	Training activity area
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	122 500	Language training Electronic data processing
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	117 600	Language training
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	49 600	Language training
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	19 800	Electronic data processing
United Nations Environment Programme	8 800	Language training
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	6 000	Language training
Nairobi Office	2 500	Language and other specialized training
Economic Commission for Africa	1 213 600	Regional pre-recruitment training programme for French/English translators Language programme Other specialized training
United Nations Office at Geneva	2 231 900	Language training Technical innovation training: specialized training for technical staff/user of the United Nations Office at Geneva/Economic Commission for Europe personal computer-based local area network, now in its second stage of installation

Offices and departments	Total amount allotted (United States dollars)	Training activity area
Economic Commission for Europe	40 000	Technical innovation training: specialized training for technical staff/user of the United Nations Office at Geneva/Economic Commission for Europe personal computer-based local area network, now in its second stage of installation
United Nations Office at Vienna	12 000	Specialized security training
Office of Human Resources Management centralized training budget	9 830 700	See annex II to the present report for details
Department of Humanitarian Affairs	22 500	Technical innovation training
Department of Public Information	68 200	Programme for third world broadcasters and journalists
Office of Investigations and Inspections	87 700	Auditing and investigation techniques
Department of Peace-keeping Operations	200 000	Training for military/ civilian police personnel on peace-keeping missions
Total	14 033 400	

ANNEX II

TRAINING SERVICE: DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS BY TRAINING ACTIVITY FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

Training area	Funding (United States dollars)	Training activity
Supervisory and management:		Comprehensive management development programme:
Total: $1,888,100	79 400	(a) Programme for senior executives
($1,788,900, regular budget;	616 000	(b) Director level seminars;
$99,200, Support Account)	490 000	(c) Middle-level professionals seminars;
	99 200	Leadership and management for field operations a/
	237 000	Performance appraisal training
	119 000	Project/programme management
	127 500	Communication skills for managers
	120 000	United Nations information systems
United Nations administration: $472,300, regular budget	357 300	Administrative procedures in: personnel functions, accounting and related fields (payroll, accounting, audit), purchase/ procurement, travel/visa, transportation and shipping
	115 000	Classification/salary survey methodology
Technological innovations and EDP training programme: $2,354,900, regular budget	2 354 900	Basic training in computer software use, specialized training for EDP, support personnel; establishment of training facilities
Upgrading of substantive knowledge and skills: $1,944,100, regular budget	849 900	Training programmes for staff in professional areas such as political, social and economics sciences, statistics, demography, information, legal and library sciences
	383 700	Sabbatical programme
	90 000	Training newly recruited and promoted staff
	450 500	Special programmes in peace and security
	170 000	Training for translators and interpreters
Language and communications programme: Total: $2,576,300 ($2,552,300, regular budget; $24,000, Trust Fund)	2 458 300	Language courses in six official languages of the United Nations; administration of language proficiency exams
	42 000	Drafting correspondence and reports workshops
	76 000	Support materials and related activities for the Language Programme

Training area	Funding (United States dollars)	Training activity
Other specialized training: Total: $595,000 ($414,200, regular budget; $180,800, Support Account)	193 300	Training for security personnel
	56 500	Workshops on health related issues
	97 000	Training for personnel in arts and craft, building management functions
	26 100	Pre-mission briefings
	50 400	Workshop on peace-keeping a/
	110 400	Security and crisis management training for mission personnel a/
	20 000	Training on staff counselling a/
	30 000	Round-table series on current topics
	11 300	Orientation and other language
Totality of resources for training under OHRM responsibility: $13,787,400 ($9,830,700, delivery training; $3,956,700, administrative costs, staff, equipment and supplies and other related support costs)		Sources of funding resources under OHRM: $13,483,400, regular budget $24,000, French Trust Fund $280,000, Support Account

a/ Support Account.

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S/1994/1077
20 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 34 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as representative of the Presidency of the European Union I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration by the European Union on Haiti issued on 19 September 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Statement on Haiti made on 19 September 1994 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union welcomes the fact that the illegal military rulers in Haiti, after stubbornly refusing for a long time to comply with their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement, have finally been induced to declare their readiness to step down by 15 October 1994 at the latest, and that thus military confrontation and bloodshed could be avoided at the last moment. The European Union expects the illegal military rulers this time to keep strictly to their word so that military enforcement can also be avoided in the future.

The European Union hopes that the constitutional Government under freely elected President Aristide will be able to resume its lawful functions in the country without delay. It supports the multinational force in its policy of creating secure and stable conditions that will permit the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) to begin its programme of assistance immediately. The European Union is ready to support the new Government of concord to be appointed by President Aristide in its struggle for national reconciliation, and in particular in the organization of the next parliamentary elections, which will allow the Haitian people to express its free will.

The European Union hopes that these actions will promote an environment of stability, respect for law and reconciliation, as well as help to solve the problem of Haitian migrants currently affecting the region. The European Union reiterates its willingness to participate in the reconstruction of Haiti and to do everything in its power to support emergency aid programmes for the suffering population. Some States members have already announced their participation in the international police monitoring team and humanitarian efforts intended further to normalize democracy and the rule of law and to alleviate the situation of the Haitian people.

Norway, Austria and Finland as acceding States associate themselves with the present statement.

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Forty-ninth session
Item 103 (a) of the provisional agenda*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, adopted and opened for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951 in accordance with its article XIII.

2. In its resolution 47/108 of 16 December 1992, the General Assembly, expressing its conviction that strict observance of the provisions of the Convention by all countries was necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, urged those States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay, and invited the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention.

3. As at 31 August 1994, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 114 States. In addition, three States had signed the Convention. The list of States that have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention, as well as the dates of their signature, ratification, accession or succession, is contained in the annex to the present report.

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* A/49/150.

ANNEX

List of States that have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide as at 31 August 1994

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, access or succession
Afghanistan		22 March 1956 a/
Albania		12 May 1955 a/
Algeria		31 October 1963 a/
Antigua and Barbuda		25 October 1988 b/
Argentina		5 June 1956 a/
Armenia		23 June 1993 a/
Australia	11 December 1948	8 July 1949
Austria		19 March 1958 a/
Bahamas		5 August 1975 b/
Bahrain		27 March 1990 a/
Barbados		14 January 1980 a/
Belarus	16 December 1949	11 August 1954
Belgium	12 December 1949	5 September 1951
Bolivia	11 December 1948	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 September 1993 b/
Brazil	11 December 1948	18 April 1952
Bulgaria		21 July 1950 a/
Burkina Faso		14 September 1965 a/
Cambodia		14 October 1950 a/
Canada	28 November 1949	3 September 1952
Chile	11 December 1948	3 June 1953
China	20 July 1949	18 April 1983
Colombia	12 August 1949	27 October 1959
Costa Rica		14 October 1950 a/
Croatia		12 October 1992 b/
Cuba	28 December 1949	4 March 1953
Cyprus		29 March 1982 a/
Czech Republic		22 February 1993 b/
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		31 January 1989 a/
Denmark	28 September 1949	15 June 1951
Dominican Republic	11 December 1948	
Ecuador	11 December 1948	21 December 1949
Egypt	12 December 1948	8 February 1952
El Salvador	27 April 1949	28 September 1950
Estonia		21 October 1991
Ethiopia	11 December 1948	1 July 1949
Fiji		11 January 1973 b/

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, access or succession
Finland		18 December 1959 a/
France	11 December 1948	14 October 1950
Gabon		21 January 1983 a/
Gambia		29 December 1978 a/
Germany		24 November 1954 a/
Ghana		24 December 1958 a/
Greece	29 December 1949	8 December 1954
Guatemala	22 June 1949	13 January 1950
Haiti	11 December 1948	14 October 1950
Honduras	22 April 1949	5 March 1952
Hungary		7 January 1952 a/
Iceland	14 May 1949	29 August 1949
India	29 November 1949	27 August 1959
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 December 1949	14 August 1956
Iraq		20 January 1959 a/
Ireland		22 June 1976 a/
Israel	17 August 1949	9 March 1950
Italy		4 June 1952 a/
Jamaica		23 September 1968 a/
Jordan		3 April 1950 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		8 December 1950 a/
Latvia		14 April 1992 a/
Lebanon	30 December 1949	17 December 1953
Lesotho		29 November 1974 a/
Liberia	11 December 1948	9 June 1950
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		16 May 1989 a/
Liechtenstein		24 March 1994 a/
Luxembourg		7 October 1981 a/
Maldives		24 April 1984 a/
Mali		16 July 1974 a/
Mexico	14 December 1948	22 July 1952
Moldova		26 January 1993 a/
Monaco		30 March 1950 a/
Mongolia		5 January 1967 a/
Morocco		24 January 1958 a/
Mozambique		18 April 1983 a/
Myanmar	30 December 1949	14 March 1956
Nepal		17 January 1969 a/
Netherlands		20 June 1966 a/
New Zealand	25 November 1949	28 December 1978
Nicaragua		29 January 1952 a/
Norway	11 December 1948	22 July 1949
Pakistan	11 December 1948	12 October 1957
Panama	11 December 1948	11 January 1950
Papua New Guinea		27 January 1982 a/
Paraguay	11 December 1948	

State	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, access or succession
Peru	11 December 1948	24 February 1960
Philippines	11 December 1948	7 July 1950
Poland		14 November 1950 a/
Republic of Korea		14 October 1950 a/
Romania		2 November 1950 a/
Russian Federation	16 December 1949	3 May 1954
Rwanda		16 April 1975 a/
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		9 November 1981 a/
Saudi Arabia		13 July 1950 a/
Senegal		4 August 1983 a/
Slovakia		28 May 1993 b/
Slovenia		6 July 1992 b/
Spain		13 September 1968 a/
Sri Lanka		12 October 1950 a/
Sweden	30 December 1949	27 May 1952
Syrian Arab Republic		25 June 1955 a/
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 January 1994 b/
Togo		24 May 1984 a/
Tonga		16 February 1972 a/
Tunisia		29 November 1956 a/
Turkey		31 July 1950 a/
Ukraine	16 December 1949	15 November 1954
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		30 January 1970 a/
United Republic of Tanzania		5 April 1984 a/
United States of America	11 December 1948	25 November 1988
Uruguay	11 December 1948	11 July 1967
Venezuela		12 July 1960 a/
Viet Nam		9 June 1981 a/
Yemen		6 April 1989 a/
Yugoslavia	11 December 1948	29 August 1950
Zaire		31 May 1962 b/
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991 a/

a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/409
20 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Item 103 (a) of the provisional agenda*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention was opened for signature in New York on 26 January 1990 and entered into force on 2 September 1990, the thirtieth day after the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. By its resolution 47/112 of 16 December 1992, the General Assembly called upon all States that had not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of priority; emphasized the importance of the strict compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; approved the recommendation contained in the resolution adopted at the second meeting of the States parties to the Convention regarding the organization of the future work of the Committee on the basis of two sessions per year, each of up to three weeks' duration, and the establishment of a pre-sessional working group that would meet for one week approximately two months in advance of each session for a preliminary review of reports from States parties; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee; requested United Nations bodies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts to disseminate information on the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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* A/49/150.

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3. By its resolution 48/157 of 20 December 1993 concerning the protection of children affected by armed conflicts, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its third session and the recommendations contained therein concerning the situation of children affected by armed conflict; requested the Secretary-General to appoint an expert, working in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Children's Fund, to undertake a comprehensive study of this question and to make specific recommendations on ways and means to prevent children from being affected by armed conflicts and of improving the protection of children in armed conflicts and on measures to ensure effective protection of these children and to promote their physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration, taking into account the recommendations by the World Conference on Human Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

4. The Commission on Human Rights, at its fiftieth session, adopted resolution 1994/91 of 9 March 1994, in which it welcomed the constructive and useful results achieved by the Committee during its first five sessions; welcomed the consideration by the Committee of the reservations and declarations entered by States parties to the Convention when examining the reports of States parties; decided to establish an open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission to elaborate, as a matter of priority, a draft optional protocol to the Convention, using as a basis for discussion the preliminary draft optional protocol submitted by the Committee; noted the concern voiced by the Committee about the economic exploitation of children, and took note with interest of the set of recommendations adopted by the Committee on that issue; expressed concern at the increasingly heavy workload of the Committee; welcomed General Assembly resolution 48/157 concerning the comprehensive study on the protection of children in armed conflicts; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the Convention to the Commission at its fifty-first session.

5. As at 15 August 1994, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 166 States. In addition, 9 States had signed the Convention. The list of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention, as well as the dates of their signature, ratification or accession, is contained in the annex to the present repot.

6. The third meeting of the States parties to the Convention was convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters on 23 February 1993 for the purpose of electing five members of the Committee to replace those whose terms were due to expire. The following experts were elected or re-elected for a four-year term beginning 1 March 1993:

Mrs. Hoda Badran (Egypt)

Mrs. Flora C. Eufemio (Philippines)

Mr. Swithun Mombeshora (Zimbabwe)

Mrs. Marta Santos Pais (Portugal)

Mrs. Marilia Sardenberg Zelner Gonzalves (Brazil)

7. The Committee on the Rights of the Child held its third, fourth, fifth and sixth (special) sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 11 to 29 January 1993, from 20 September to 8 October 1993, from 10 to 28 January 1994 and from 5 to 22 April 1994, respectively. In accordance with article 44, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Committee submitted its biennial report, covering the activities of the Committee at its second to fifth sessions, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session. 1/

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/49/41).

ANNEX

States which have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as at 15 August 1994

States	Date of signature	Date of receipt of instrument of ratification/ accession	Date of entry into force
Afghanistan	27 September 1990	28 March 1994	27 April 1994
Albania	26 January 1990	27 February 1992	28 March 1992
Algeria	26 January 1990	16 April 1993	16 May 1993
Angola	14 February 1990	5 December 1990	4 January 1991
Antigua and Barbuda	12 March 1991	5 October 1993	4 November 1993
Argentina	29 June 1990	4 December 1990	3 January 1991
Armenia		23 June 1993 a/	22 July 1993
Australia	22 August 1990	17 December 1990	16 January 1991
Austria	26 January 1990	6 August 1992	5 September 1992
Azerbaijan		13 August 1992 a/	12 September 1992
Bahamas	30 October 1990	20 February 1991	22 March 1991
Bahrain		13 February 1992 a/	14 March 1992
Bangladesh	26 January 1990	3 August 1990	2 September 1990
Barbados	19 April 1990	9 October 1990	8 November 1990
Belarus	26 January 1990	1 October 1990	31 October 1990
Belgium	26 January 1990	16 December 1991	15 January 1992
Belize	2 March 1990	2 May 1990	2 September 1990
Benin	25 April 1990	3 August 1990	2 September 1990
Bhutan	4 June 1990	1 August 1990	2 September 1990
Bolivia	8 March 1990	26 June 1990	2 September 1990
Bosnia and Herzegovina b/			6 March 1992
Brazil	26 January 1990	24 September 1990	24 October 1990
Bulgaria	31 May 1990	3 June 1991	3 July 1991
Burkina Faso	26 January 1990	31 August 1990	30 September 1990
Burundi	8 May 1990	19 October 1990	18 November 1990
Cambodia	22 September 1992	15 October 1992	14 November 1992
Cameroon	25 September 1990	11 January 1993	10 February 1993
Canada	28 May 1990	13 December 1991	12 January 1992
Cape Verde		4 June 1992 a/	4 July 1992
Central African Republic	30 July 1990	23 April 1992	23 May 1992
Chad	30 September 1990	2 October 1990	1 November 1990
Chile	26 January 1990	13 August 1990	12 September 1990
China	29 August 1990	2 March 1992	1 April 1992
Colombia	26 January 1990	28 January 1991	27 February 1991
Comoros	30 September 1990	22 June 1993	21 July 1993
Congo		14 October 1993 a/	13 November 1993
Costa Rica	26 January 1990	21 August 1990	20 September 1990

States	Date of signature	Date of receipt of instrument of ratification/ accession	Date of entry into force
Croatia b/			8 October 1991
Cuba	26 January 1990	21 August 1991	20 September 1991
Cyprus	5 October 1990	7 February 1991	9 March 1991
Czech Republic b/			1 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	23 August 1990	21 September 1990	21 October 1990
Denmark	26 January 1990	19 July 1991	18 August 1991
Djibouti	30 September 1990	6 December 1990	5 January 1991
Dominica	26 January 1990	13 March 1991	12 April 1991
Dominican Republic	8 August 1990	11 June 1991	11 July 1991
Ecuador	26 January 1990	23 March 1990	2 September 1990
Egypt	5 February 1990	6 July 1990	2 September 1990
El Salvador	26 January 1990	10 July 1990	2 September 1990
Equatorial Guinea		15 June 1992 a/	15 July 1992
Eritrea	20 December 1993	3 August 1994	2 September 1994
Estonia		21 October 1991 a/	20 November 1991
Ethiopia		14 May 1991 a/	13 June 1991
Fiji	2 July 1993	13 August 1993	12 September 1993
Finland	26 January 1990	20 June 1991	20 July 1991
France	26 January 1990	7 August 1990	6 September 1990
Gabon	26 January 1990	9 February 1994	11 March 1994
Gambia	5 February 1990	8 August 1990	7 September 1990
Germany	26 January 1990	6 March 1992	5 April 1992
Georgia		2 June 1994 a/	2 July 1994
Ghana	29 January 1990	5 February 1990	2 September 1990
Greece	26 January 1990	11 May 1993	10 June 1993
Grenada	21 February 1990	5 November 1990	5 December 1990
Guatemala	26 January 1990	6 June 1990	2 September 1990
Guinea		13 July 1990 a/	2 September 1990
Guinea-Bissau	26 January 1990	20 August 1990	19 September 1990
Guyana	30 September 1990	14 January 1991	13 February 1991
Haiti	26 January 1990		
Holy See	20 April 1990	20 April 1990	2 September 1990
Honduras	31 May 1990	10 August 1990	9 September 1990
Hungary	14 March 1990	7 October 1991	6 November 1991
Iceland	26 January 1990	28 October 1992	27 November 1992
India		11 December 1992 a/	11 January 1993
Indonesia	26 January 1990	5 September 1990	5 October 1990
Iran, Islamic Republic of	5 September 1991	13 July 1994	12 August 1994
Iraq		15 June 1994 a/	15 July 1994
Ireland	30 September 1990	28 September 1992	28 October 1992
Israel	3 July 1990	3 October 1991	2 November 1991

States	Date of signature	Date of receipt of instrument of ratification/ accession	Date of entry into force
Italy	26 January 1990	5 September 1991	5 October 1991
Jamaica	26 January 1990	14 May 1991	13 June 1991
Japan	21 September 1990	22 April 1994	22 May 1994
Jordan	29 August 1990	24 May 1991	23 June 1991
Kazakhstan	16 February 1994	12 August 1994	11 September 1994
Kenya	26 January 1990	30 July 1990	2 September 1990
Kuwait	7 June 1990	21 October 1991	20 November 1991
Lao People's Democratic Republic		8 May 1991 a/	7 June 1991
Latvia		14 April 1992 a/	14 May 1992
Lebanon	26 January 1990	14 May 1991	13 June 1991
Lesotho	21 August 1990	10 March 1992	9 April 1992
Liberia	26 April 1990	4 June 1993	4 July 1993
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		15 April 1993 a/	15 May 1993
Liechtenstein	30 September 1990		
Lithuania		31 January 1992 a/	1 March 1992
Luxembourg	21 March 1990	7 March 1994	6 April 1994
Madagascar	19 April 1990	19 March 1991	18 April 1991
Malawi		2 January 1991 a/	1 February 1991
Maldives	21 August 1990	11 February 1991	13 March 1991
Mali	26 January 1990	20 September 1990	20 October 1990
Malta	26 January 1990	30 September 1990	30 October 1990
Marshall Islands	14 April 1993	4 October 1993	3 November 1993
Mauritania	26 January 1990	16 May 1991	15 June 1991
Mauritius		26 July 1990 a/	2 September 1990
Mexico	26 January 1990	21 September 1990	21 October 1990
Micronesia (Federated States of)		5 May 1993 a/	4 June 1993
Monaco		21 June 1993 a/	21 July 1993
Mongolia	26 January 1990	5 July 1990	2 September 1990
Morocco	26 January 1990	21 June 1993	21 July 1993
Mozambique	30 September 1990	26 April 1994	26 May 1994
Myanmar		15 July 1991 a/	14 August 1991
Namibia	26 September 1990	30 September 1990	30 October 1990
Nauru		27 July 1994 a/	26 August 1994
Nepal	26 January 1990	14 September 1990	14 October 1990
Netherlands	26 January 1990		
New Zealand	1 October 1990	6 April 1993	6 May 1993
Nicaragua	6 February 1990	5 October 1990	4 November 1990
Niger	26 January 1990	30 September 1990	30 October 1990
Nigeria	26 January 1990	19 April 1991	19 May 1991
Norway	26 January 1990	8 January 1991	7 February 1991
Pakistan	20 September 1990	12 November 1990	12 December 1990

States	Date of signature	Date of receipt of instrument of ratification/ accession	Date of entry into force
Panama	26 January 1990	12 December 1990	11 January 1991
Papua New Guinea	30 September 1990	1 March 1993	31 March 1993
Paraguay	4 April 1990	25 September 1990	25 October 1990
Peru	26 January 1990	4 September 1990	4 October 1990
Philippines	26 January 1990	21 August 1990	20 September 1990
Poland	26 January 1990	7 June 1991	7 July 1991
Portugal	26 January 1990	21 September 1990	21 October 1990
Qatar	8 December 1992		
Republic of Korea	25 September 1990	20 November 1991	20 December 1991
Republic of Moldova		26 January 1993 a/	25 February 1993
Romania	26 January 1990	28 September 1990	28 October 1990
Russian Federation	26 January 1990	16 August 1990	15 September 1990
Rwanda	26 January 1990	24 January 1991	23 February 1991
Saint Kitts and Nevis	26 January 1990	24 July 1990	2 September 1990
Saint Lucia		16 June 1993 a/	16 July 1993
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	20 September 1993	26 October 1993	25 November 1993
Samoa	30 September 1990		
San Marino		25 November 1991 a/	25 December 1991
Sao Tome and Principe		14 May 1991 a/	13 June 1991
Senegal	26 January 1990	31 July 1990	2 September 1990
Seychelles		7 September 1990 a/	7 October 1990
Sierra Leone	13 February 1990	18 June 1990	2 September 1990
Slovakia b/			1 January 1993
Slovenia b/			25 June 1991
Spain	26 January 1990	6 December 1990	5 January 1991
South Africa	29 January 1993		
Sri Lanka	26 January 1990	12 July 1991	11 August 1991
Sudan	24 July 1990	3 August 1990	2 September 1990
Suriname	26 January 1990	1 March 1993	31 March 1993
Swaziland	22 August 1990		
Sweden	26 January 1990	29 June 1990	2 September 1990
Switzerland	1 May 1991		
Syrian Arab Republic	18 September 1990	15 July 1993	14 August 1993
Tajikistan		26 October 1993 a/	25 November 1993
Thailand		27 March 1992 a/	26 April 1992
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia b/			17 September 1991
Togo	26 January 1990	1 August 1990	2 September 1990

States	Date of signature	Date of receipt of instrument of ratification/ accession	Date of entry into force
Trinidad and Tobago	30 September 1990	5 December 1991	4 January 1992
Tunisia	26 February 1990	30 January 1992	29 February 1992
Turkey	14 September 1990		
Turkmenistan		20 September 1993 a/	19 October 1993
Uganda	17 August 1990	17 August 1990	16 September 1990
Ukraine	21 February 1991	28 August 1991	27 September 1991
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19 April 1990	16 December 1991	15 January 1992
United Republic of Tanzania	1 June 1990	10 June 1991	10 July 1991
Uruguay	26 January 1990	20 November 1990	20 December 1990
Uzbekistan		29 June 1994 a/	29 July 1994
Vanuatu	30 September 1990	7 July 1993	6 August 1993
Venezuela	26 January 1990	13 September 1990	13 October 1990
Viet Nam	26 January 1990	28 February 1990	2 September 1990
Yemen	13 February 1990	1 May 1991	31 May 1991
Yugoslavia	26 January 1990	3 January 1991	2 February 1991
Zaire	20 March 1990	27 September 1990	27 October 1990
Zambia	30 September 1990	5 December 1991	5 January 1992
Zimbabwe	8 March 1990	11 September 1990	11 October 1990

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a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/49/410
20 September 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Item 103 (b) of the provisional agenda*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Report of the Secretary-General

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II.	SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT ITS FIFTIETH SESSION	3 - 8	2

* A/49/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 48/124 of 20 December 1993 on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes, the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that it was the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation and that, consequently, States should establish the necessary mechanisms and means to guarantee full popular participation in those processes; reaffirmed also that any activities that attempted, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that were intended to sway the results of such processes, violated the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; strongly appealed to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country; called upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its fiftieth session, to continue giving priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes and to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

2. The present report contains a summary of action taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/124.

II. SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT ITS FIFTIETH SESSION

3. At its fiftieth session, held from 31 January to 11 March 1994, the Commission on Human Rights considered, under various items of its agenda, a number of country situations that involved questions relating to the organization and holding of elections. Although no specific action to review the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/124, was taken by the Commission at that session, references were made in a number of resolutions to the issue of elections in the context of guaranteeing the free expression of the will of peoples and ensuring respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of the States concerned.

4. In its resolution 1994/10 of 18 February 1994 on the situation of human rights in South Africa, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, urged the South African authorities to expedite the legal and administrative measures to

abolish speedily and unconditionally all the remaining "homelands" and the "Bantustan system" and reincorporate them in South Africa, and to ensure that the populations in those territories could freely participate in the elections and that all political parties would be able to conduct election campaigns without fear of intimidation; also urged the South African authorities to ensure that no parties were permitted to disrupt the democratic process leading to the elections scheduled for 26 to 28 April 1994 and to ensure that an adequate number of electoral booths were installed throughout the territory of South Africa; further urged all parties in South Africa, including those which did not participate fully in the multi-party negotiations, to respect agreements reached during the talks, to recommit themselves to democratic principles, to take part in the elections and to resolve outstanding issues by peaceful means only; and supported the efforts of the Secretary-General, together with all the parties concerned, to implement effectively plans for the role of the United Nations in the election process in coordination with the observer missions of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the European Union and observers from non-governmental organizations.

5. In its resolution 1994/62 of 4 March 1994 on El Salvador, the Commission, inter alia, reaffirmed its confidence that the elections of 20 March 1994 would strengthen national reconciliation and urged the people of El Salvador to participate in them.

6. In its resolution 1994/78 of 9 March 1994 on the situation of human rights in Togo, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, welcomed the fact that Togo had set out on the road to democratic political change, and urged all Togolese to respect the outcome of the parliamentary elections held in February 1994 and to ensure the effective functioning of the democratically elected parliament.

7. In its resolution 1994/84 of 9 March 1994 on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, urged all the Afghan parties to undertake, where appropriate under the auspices of the United Nations, all possible efforts in order to achieve a comprehensive political solution, which is the only way to bring about peace and the full restoration of human rights in Afghanistan, based on the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the people, including free and genuine elections, the cessation of armed confrontation and the creation of conditions that would permit the free return, as soon as possible, of about 4 million refugees to their homeland in safety and dignity, whenever they wished, and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all Afghans; and invited the United Nations to offer, upon request of the Afghan Government and with due regard to the Afghan tradition, advisory services and technical assistance concerning the drafting of the Constitution, which should embody internationally accepted human rights principles, and the holding of direct elections.

8. Finally, in its resolution 1994/85 of 9 March 1994 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, again urged the Government of Myanmar to take, in conformity with the assurances given at various times, all necessary measures to establish a democratic State in full accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990.

UNITED
NATIONS

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20 September 1994

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Forty-ninth session
Item 104 of the provisional agenda*

NECESSITY OF ADOPTING EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHO ARE VICTIMS OF ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING ARMED CONFLICTS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The present note has been prepared pursuant to paragraphs 3 to 5 of General Assembly resolution 48/157 of 20 December 1993, entitled "Protection of children affected by armed conflicts". In that resolution, the Assembly expressed its grave concern about the tragic situation of children in many parts of the world as a result of armed conflicts; urged all Member States to continue seeking comprehensive improvement of the situation with appropriate and concrete measures (para. 3); requested bodies and organizations of the United Nations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within the scope of their respective mandates, to cooperate in order to ensure more effective action in addressing the problem of children affected by armed conflicts (para. 4); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on those concrete measures, which had been taken to alleviate the situation of children in armed conflict (para. 5).

2. In paragraph 13 of its resolution 1994/91 of 9 March 1994, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child", the Commission on Human Rights decided to establish an open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission to elaborate, as a matter of priority, a draft optional protocol to the Convention, using as one basis for its discussions the preliminary draft optional protocol on involvement of children in armed conflicts submitted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/91). In paragraph 16 of the resolution, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments, intergovernmental

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* A/49/150.

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organizations, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the expert on the situation of children in armed conflicts, to be appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 48/157, as well as non-governmental organizations, to send comments on the preliminary draft optional protocol, for consideration by the working group.

3. Pursuant to the above resolutions, the Secretary-General, on 7 June 1994, addressed requests to Governments, specialized agencies, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for appropriate information and comments.

4. As at 31 August 1994, the Secretary-General had not received any information relating exclusively to paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 48/157.

5. Comments received by the Secretary-General on the preliminary draft optional protocol on involvement of children in armed conflicts will be issued as a document of the inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/WG.13/2 and addenda) and circulated to Governments in advance of the meeting, which will be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 31 October to 11 November 1994.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/49/412
S/1994/1078
21 September 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Items 38, 39, 40, 50, 53, 71 and
91 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF
AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-second ordinary session, held at the headquarters of its Secretariat at Riyadh on Saturday, 17 September 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 38, 39, 40, 50, 53, 71 and 91 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gaafar M. ALLAGANI
Permanent Representative

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Final communiqué issued by the Council of Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-second ordinary session on 17 September 1994

The Ministerial Council held its fifty-second ordinary session on Saturday, 17 September 1994, at the headquarters of its Secretariat at Riyadh, under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the current session of the Ministerial Council, in the presence of the following:

His Excellency Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahayan, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Bahrain;

His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Al-Alawi Bin Abdulla, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman;

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassem Bin Jabr Al Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar;

His Excellency Mr. Abd al-Aziz Dakhil al-Dakhil, Minister of State for Ministerial Council Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

The Ministerial Council discussed new developments on the regional scene in the light of the fact that the Iraqi regime is following a policy of procrastination, selective dealing with the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait and failure to implement the essential obligations imposed by those resolutions, particularly the provisions of resolution 687 (1991), which defines the cease-fire terms. The Council condemns the Iraqi regime for its attempt to disengage itself from its interrelated obligations and reaffirms that respect for the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait and its international boundaries and the release of all prisoners and detainees constitute the core of the obligations laid down. The Ministerial Council also condemns the Iraqi regime's attempts to fragment that resolution and to exploit article 22 thereof for the purpose of having the sanctions imposed on it lifted, to the exclusion of compliance with the other basic obligations provided for in other sections of resolution 687 (1991).

The Ministerial Council calls on the international community to oppose the Iraqi regime's attempts to circumvent the resolutions of international legitimacy and commends in this connection the fact that, in September 1994, the Security Council decided to maintain the sanctions against the Iraqi regime until such time as it has implemented all the resolutions of international legitimacy and all the provisions of resolution 687 (1991), particularly those relating to respect for the sovereignty of Kuwait and documented recognition of the international boundaries between Kuwait and Iraq, in accordance with resolution 833 (1993) and on the basis of the promulgation of legislation by the

Iraqi Revolution Command Council and the Iraqi National Assembly, to be published in the Iraqi Official Gazette and documented and deposited with the United Nations; the release of imprisoned and detained Kuwaitis and third-country nationals; prompt payment of compensation; and renunciation of terrorism. It expresses appreciation in this connection to the States members of the Security Council for their decisive stand in calling for the implementation of all Security Council resolutions.

The Ministerial Council reaffirms its wholehearted desire for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and its sympathy with the fraternal Iraqi people in its ordeal and suffering, for which the Iraqi regime bears full responsibility because of its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), which deal with Iraq's needs of foodstuffs and medicine.

The Council reviewed new developments in relations between the Gulf Cooperation Council States and the Islamic Republic of Iran and affirmed the position of the Council States calling for the safeguarding of the security and stability of the region and the establishment of natural neighbourly relations based on mutual respect, non-intervention in internal affairs and the renunciation of the use or threat of force and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

Proceeding from these principles, the Council States have on many occasions appealed to Iran to respond to the invitation of the United Arab Emirates to resolve the question of Iranian occupation of the three islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, belonging to the United Arab Emirates, by peaceful means and through serious bilateral negotiations.

The Ministerial Council appreciates the efforts made by the United Arab Emirates to settle this dispute bilaterally, and, since Iran has expressed no serious wish to discuss the termination of its occupation of the three islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, the Council invites Iran to accept referral of this dispute to the International Court of Justice as the international instance competent to settle disputes between States.

The Ministerial Council studied new developments in the peace process in the Middle East. It noted with satisfaction the tangible progress achieved on the Palestinian-Israeli track and the major steps being taken by the two sides within the framework of the early transfer of responsibilities to the Palestinian civilian Authority and the expansion of Palestinian self-government. It invites the international community and the co-sponsors of the Conference, the United States of America and the Russian Federation, to put pressure on Israel to desist from placing obstacles in the way of the Authority's exercise of its functions. The Council welcomes the progress made on the Jordanian-Israeli track. It expresses its deep concern that no tangible progress has been made in the talks on the Syrian-Israeli track and the Lebanese-Israeli track owing to Israel's obduracy and refusal to apply the principles agreed on at the Madrid Peace Conference and the principle of land for peace. The Council affirms that the essence of the peace process is the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace on all tracks.

The Ministerial Council reaffirms its full support for the peace process on all tracks with a view to arrival at a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the principle of land for peace, the achievement of full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, the restoration to the Palestinian people of its legitimate rights and the establishment of its independent State, with Jerusalem as its capital.

The Ministerial Council calls on the international community, in particular the Security Council and the co-sponsors of the peace process, to persuade Israel not to change the status of Jerusalem with its 1967 boundaries, to comply with the resolutions of international legitimacy concerning Jerusalem and with the imperative requirement not to make any changes in its demographic characteristics during the transitional stage that might prejudice the outcome of talks on its permanent status.

The Council expresses its deep concern that Israel is continuing its attacks on the sovereignty of Lebanon and its displacement of the population of Lebanese villages, in clear violation of international instruments and in a manner incompatible with the peace process in the Middle East. The Council condemns Israel for the commission of these acts of aggression and calls on the Security Council and the co-sponsors of the Peace Conference to take all possible action to halt these acts of aggression against civilians in Lebanon and to put pressure on Israel to implement resolution 425 (1978) so as to achieve an immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese south.

The Council is following with concern the developments in the situation in fraternal Somalia and expresses its hope for the achievement of a national reconciliation that preserves the unity and independence of Somalia. The Ministerial Council has reviewed developments in the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the light of Serbia's rejection of the peace plan approved by the five-Power Contact Group. The Council expresses its deep concern that the Serbian forces continue to defy the international community and to commit violations of the United Nations Charter and international law by persisting in the commission of acts of ethnic cleansing and genocide against the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina, attacks on United Nations personnel and obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian supplies to the population of Bosnia.

The Council condemns the heinous Serbian aggression and affirms that the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must not, in any circumstance, be made the subject of bargaining and that Sarajevo is its united and indivisible capital. The Ministerial Council renews its call to the Security Council to prevent the rewarding of aggression, to declare the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole a safe area, to deploy international forces along Bosnia and Herzegovina's borders with Serbia and Montenegro with the aim of halting the influx of military aid, to enable the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to exercise its right to self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and, to that end, to lift the arms embargo imposed on it.

In this connection, the Ministerial Council commends the positive and constructive stand taken by the United States of America on the lifting of the arms embargo imposed on the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council also expresses its full support for the request of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate in the meetings and activities of the five-Power Contact Group.

The Ministerial Council expresses its deep concern at the continuation of acts of violence and fighting in Afghanistan and appeals to all factions of the Afghan Jihad to place the interest of the Afghan people above all other considerations, halt the fighting and comply with the provisions of the Makkah Agreement.

The Council also reviewed the conclusions of the meetings of the ministerial and technical committees entrusted with the task of making proposals for the implementation of more of the provisions of the Unified Economic Agreement in the areas of uniform customs duties, the proposal of new activities and occupations that nationals of Council States may be permitted to engage in, an increase in the number of companies whose shares may be owned and traded by nationals of the Council States and improvement of the rules for engagement in wholesale trading. The Council hopes that the committees will conclude their discussions on these topics before the next session of the Supreme Council.

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OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, Member States were invited to extend to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories offers of facilities not only for study and training of university standard, but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value.

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1696 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, offers extended under resolution 845 (IX) are communicated by the Secretariat to the administering Powers to enable them to give appropriate publicity to the offers in the Territories under their administration.

3. Information on scholarships offered by Member States under the programme is made available to prospective applicants. Reference to the programme is included in the twenty-seventh edition of the handbook entitled Study Abroad (1992/1993/1994), published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

4. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) and subsequent resolutions, 1/ the Secretary-General submits to the Assembly each year a report containing detailed information on the offers made and the extent to which they were utilized. 2/ The present report, which covers the period from 1 October 1993 to 30 September 1994 is submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 48/48 of 10 December 1993.

II. SCHOLARSHIP OFFERS AND AWARDS

A. Offering States

5. Over the years, the 46 States Members of the United Nations and one non-member State listed below have offered to make scholarships available for the use of inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in response to the resolutions mentioned above:

Australia
Austria
Barbados
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
Finland
Gabon
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Malawi
Malta
Mexico
New Zealand
Pakistan
Panama
Philippines
Poland
Romania

Russian Federation	Uganda
Singapore	Ukraine
Sri Lanka	United Arab Emirates
Sudan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Switzerland	United States of America
Syrian Arab Republic	Uruguay
Tunisia	Yugoslavia
Turkey	

6. In addition to the programme under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), a number of Member States have contributed to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), information on which will be contained in the relevant report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

B. Offers and awards

Austria

7. In a note verbale dated 10 August 1994, the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that Austrian development cooperation regularly provided education and training assistance to students from Western Sahara (approximately three to five students per year). Furthermore, specific assistance was being provided on a regular basis for the training of kindergarten teachers from that Territory (approximately eight persons per year).

Cuba

8. In a note verbale dated 14 July 1994, the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that as at 30 June 1994 there were 1,619 students from Western Sahara in Cuba for the academic year 1994/95.

New Zealand

9. In a note verbale dated 2 September 1994, the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that New Zealand funded students from Tokelau indirectly through its budgetary support programme for the Territory. In 1994, 21 scholarships for study in New Zealand had been allocated to Tokelau, 8 for senior high school and 13 for polytechnic and university students, at an estimated cost of $NZ 215,000.

10. In addition, there were currently 5 students from New Caledonia in New Zealand and 13 more would commence study and training over the next few months.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

11. In a note verbale dated 26 August 1994, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that during the financial year 1993/94 the United Kingdom had offered 59 scholarships to students from the British Non-Self-

Governing Territories as follows: Anguilla (7); Bermuda (4); the British Virgin Islands (6); the Cayman Islands (1); the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (2); Gibraltar (2); Montserrat (9); St. Helena (including Tristan da Cunha) (19); and the Turks and Caicos Islands (9).

III. APPLICATIONS MADE THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS

12. In accordance with the procedure established by General Assembly resolution 1696 (XVI), applications for scholarships received by the United Nations Secretariat from inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories are transmitted simultaneously to the offering States for consideration and to the administering Powers for information.

13. Between 1 October 1993 and 31 August 1994 the Secretariat received requests from 29 students for information on the availability of scholarships. None of those students were inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Requests for information and applications received from South African students were forwarded for consideration to UNETPSA, as well as to the offering Governments.

Notes

1/ The most recent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this question are resolutions 46/66 of 11 December 1991, 47/17 of 16 November 1992 and 48/48 of 10 December 1993.

2/ For the most recent reports, see A/46/517 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, A/47/486 and A/48/443.